

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

A the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Wanted to Hire for the ensuing Year.

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the house, and take care of horses. Apply to the Printer.

FRESH FRUIT.
The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Mulcatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.

ALSO,
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

Just Published,
[Price 12 and a half Cents.]

For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-street.

A Discourse on the Resurrection of the Body:

By the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College.

November 10.

NEW ALMANAC.
COTTON & STEWART,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR
ALMANAC,

For 1870.

Containing, besides the astronomical calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

ALSO,
GERMAN ALMANACS,

For 1870.

For sale, the Gross, Dozen, or single one.

October

Charles Stade & Thos. Grimshaw,

HAVING entered into partnership in the

ROPE-MAKING-BUSINESS, offer

for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf,

a general assortment of CORDAGE and

SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at

their rope-walk, they will receive orders for

any description of Cordage warranted to be

made out of the best materials and manufac-

tured in such a manner as will bear the in-

spection of the best judges

N. B. A liberal price will be always given

for HEMP of the best quality.

November 24.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexan-

For St. Bartholomews,

The fast sailing Brig
HELEN,

JOHN McCOY, Master;

Now ready to receive a cargo.

For some freight or passage, apply to the

master on board, or

James Patton.

December 13.

RAISINS IN KEGS.

BRYAN HAMPSON & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED

A consignment of fresh Raisins

in kegs;

Which they will sell by the quantity or single

keg.

A few boxes first quality CHOCOLATE,

for retailing.

December 7.

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved

SEAT is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in

wood. Noland is better adapted to the use of

Plaster of Paris, and there is some very valu-

able meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon

the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles

county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from John

Potts and Eliza his wife, to the subscriber,

will be sold, at public auction, on the premi-

ses, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of this

instant month December, sundry pieces or

parcels of GROUND, situate and lying on

Queen, Water, and Union-streets, in the

town of Alexandria, a plat of which will be

produced on the day of sale, when the terms

of payment will be made known.

Ludwell Lee, Trustee.

December 3.

BUTTER.

4000 lbs. fakin Butter, in good ship

plug-order.

20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.

40 kegs Leiper's & Garrett's Snuffs,

Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

With a general assortment of Groceries &c.

usual.

November 28.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers

and friends, that he has

Recommended the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-

street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of

goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality—He will dis-

pose of each and every article on the mos-

temerate terms.

May 2.

dtf.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young

Hyson Teas.

30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.

20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon

and Tenerife Wine.

8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.

2000 lbs. Seine Twine.

50 boxes Mould Candles.

50 do. Spanish Segars.

8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

LANDING.

From schooner Elizabeth, Captain Newcomb,

FOR SAVANNAH,

The Schooner
DOLPHIN;

Laying at Harper's wharf.

A few barrels may be taken on freight.

Apply to the master on board.

December 18.

FOR SALE,

From schooner Sally and Betsey, Capt. J. S.

3000 bushels Ground Allum Salt

50 boxes Mould Candles

4 bales Russia Sheetting

3 bales Gurrahs

A quantity of Shoes, Slippers, &c.

Apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 19.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles, by

wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt

20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags

5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality

in casks

1000 New England do.

200 bbls. of Herring, Shad and Mackarel

50 tons Plaster Paris

20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.

10 hds. Jamaica, Antigua and Dema-

rara Rum

4 pipes French and ditto Brandy

15 hds. Muscovado Sugar

50 bbls. do. do. different qualities

2 hds. Copperas

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

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TUESDAY, the 21st

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Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22.

MESSAGE
FROM THE PRESIDENT

FOR THE
UNITED STATES.

Transmitting Extracts from the Correspondence of Mr. Pinkney.

"To the House of Representatives of the United States.

"Agreeably to the request expressed in the resolution of the 18th inst. I lay before the House extracts from the correspondence of the minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. at London.

JAMES MADISON.

December 16, 1809."

Brief account of an unofficial conversation between Mr. Canning and Mr. Pinkney, on the 18th of January, 1809, continued on the 22d of the same month. [Transmitted by Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State.]

I dined at Mr. Canning's with the corps diplomatique, on the 18th January. Before dinner he came up to me, and entering into conversation, adverted to a report which he said had reached him, that the American ministers (here and in France) were about to be recalled. I replied, that I was not aware that such a step had been resolved upon. He then took me aside, and observed that according to his view of the late proceedings of Congress, the resolutions of the House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, appeared to be calculated, if passed into a law, to remove the impediments to an arrangement with the United States, on the subject of the orders in council and the Chesapeake, by taking away the discrimination between Great Britain and France in the exclusion of vessels of war from American ports. He added, that it was another favorable circumstance that the non-importation system, which seemed to be in contemplation, was to be applied equally to both parties instead of affecting as heretofore Great Britain alone.

I proposed to Mr. Canning, that I should call on him in the course of a day or two for the purpose of a free communication upon what he had suggested. To this he readily assented; and it was settled that I should see him on the Sunday following (the 22d) at 12 o'clock at his own house.

In the interview of the 22d, Mr. Canning's impressions appeared to be in all respects the same with those which he had mentioned on the 18th; and I said every thing which I thought consistent with candor and discretion, to confirm him in his disposition to seek the re-establishment of a good understanding with us, and especially to see in the expected act of Congress, (if it should pass) an opening for reconciliation.

It was of some importance to turn their attention here, without loss of time, to the manner of any proceeding that might be in their contemplation. It seemed that the resolutions of the House of Representatives, if enacted into a law, might render it proper, if not indispensable, that the affair of the Chesapeake should be settled at the same time with the business of the orders and embargo, and this I understood to be Mr. Canning's opinion and wish. It followed that the whole matter ought to be settled at Washington, and, as this was more desirable on various other grounds, I suggested that it would be well (in case a special mission did not meet their approbation) that the necessary powers should be sent to Mr. Erskine.

In the course of the conversation, Mr. Canning proposed several questions relative to our late proposal: the principal were the two following:

1. In case they should wish, either through me or through Mr. Erskine, to meet us upon the basis of our late overture, in what way was the effectual operation of our embargo as to France, &c. after it should be taken off as to Great Britain, to be secured? It was evident, he said, that if we should do no more than refuse clearances for the ports of France, &c. or prohibit under penalties, voyages to such ports, the effect which my letter of the 23d of August, and my published instructions, proposed to have in view, would not be produced; for that vessels, although cleared for British ports, might

when once out, go to France instead of coming here; that this would in fact be so, (whatever the penalties which the American laws might denounce against offenders) could not, he imagined, be doubted; and he therefore presumed that the government of the United States would not, after it had itself declared a commerce with France, &c. illegal, and its citizens, who should engage in it, delinquents, and after having given to G. Britain, by compact, an interest in the strict observance of the prohibition, complain if the naval force of this country should assist in preventing such a commerce.

2. He asked whether there would be any objection to making the repeal of the British orders and the American embargo contemporaneous? He seemed to consider this as indispensable. Nothing could be less admissible, he said, than that G. Britain, after rescinding her orders, should for any time, however short, be left subject to the embargo in common with France, whose decrees were subsisting, with a view to an experiment upon France, or with any other view. The United States could not upon their own principles, apply the embargo to this country, one moment after its orders were removed, or decline after that event to apply it exclusively to France, and the powers connected with her in system.

I took occasion towards the close of our conversation to mention the recent appointment of Admiral Berkeley to the Lisbon station. Mr. Canning said that whatever might be their inclination to consult the feelings of the American government on that subject, it was impossible for the admiralty to resist the claim of that officer to be employed (no other objection existing against him) after such a lapse of time since his return from Halifax, without bringing him to a court martial. The usage of the navy was in this respect different from that of the army. But I understood Mr. Canning to say, that he might still be brought to a court martial; although I did not understand him to say that this would be the case. He said that Admiral Berkeley, in what he had done, had acted wholly without authority. I did not propose to enter into any discussion upon the subject, and therefore contented myself with speaking of the appointment as unfortunate.

In both of these conversations, Mr. Canning's language and manner were in the highest degree conciliatory.

Extract of a letter from William Pinkney, Esq. minister plenipotentiary of the U. States in London, to the Secretary of State, dated London, May 28, 1809.

May 25) Mr. Canning said, that the British minister had acted in his late negotiation and engagements with you not only without authority, but in direct opposition to the most precise instructions; that the instructions actually given to him had been founded on his own letters received here in January, in which were set forth the particulars of several conversations that had passed between him and Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin and yourself, but especially the two last; that it appeared from these conversations, that, in the opinion of the persons with whom they were held, the government of the U. States would be willing that Great Britain should consider the measures then contemplated by Congress, relative to non-intercourse, and the indiscriminate exclusion of belligerent vessels from our waters, as presenting an opening for the renewal of amicable discussions with this country; that it would be disposed, in the case of the Chesapeake, to receive as sufficient reparation, in addition to the prompt disavowal and recall of Admiral Berkeley, the restoration of the seamen forcibly taken out of that vessel; that, on the subject of the orders in council, it would have no objection in case they were revoked as regarded the U. States to repeal the embargo and non-intercourse laws as to Great Britain, and continue them as to France and Holland and such other countries as should have in force maritime edicts similar to those of France, so long as those edicts remained; that it would allow it to be understood that the British cruisers might capture American vessels attempting to violate the embargo and non-intercourse, to abandon during the present war, all trade with enemies' colonies from which we were excluded in peace; that it was prepared to regulate by treaty, the commercial relations of the two countries, upon the basis of the most favored nation, or upon that of reciprocal equality; and, in a word, that it was extremely desirous of re-establishing the most perfect good understanding and the most friendly connection with Great Britain.

Mr. Canning proceeded to inform me that in consequence of these representations, some parts of which he said I had myself confirmed in two conversations in January, he had framed and transmitted to

Mr. Erskine, two sets of instructions, dated the 23d of that month, but not forwarded till some time afterwards, the first of which related to the business of the Chesapeake, and the second to the orders in council, and the proposed commercial arrangements. These instructions, together with the passages in Mr. Erskine's letter, written I believe in December last, which contained the above mentioned representations and some other details which I ought not to repeat, Mr. Canning read to me.

"Although Mr. Canning made me acquainted with Mr. Erskine's instructions, he did not in any degree apprise me of the explanations, transmitted by that minister, of the grounds and motives of his proceedings; and I could not be sure, from any thing which Mr. Canning had stated to me, that I was made to understand the exact nature and character of the transaction. I believed, therefore, that it behoved me to be particularly careful how I received what Mr. Canning thought fit to disclose to me. In looking back upon the past I discovered no inducements to a less cautious course, I remembered that Mr. Canning had not told me in our conversations in January (one of which occurred the day before the date of his letter to Mr. Erskine) that he intended to confide to him such powers as he must then have been in the act of preparing, or indeed any powers at all. That in our conferences in April, after the arrival of the Pacific, the same reserve was practiced. That in the last of those conferences Mr. Canning admitted only (and that too upon being pressed by me) that in the business of the Chesapeake, he had written to Mr. Erskine, in compliance with what he understood to be my wish, that the settlement of that affair should be transferred to Washington, that even then the time when he had done so was not mentioned; and that as to the orders in council, I was suffered to suppose that negotiation in America had not been authorized. It occurred to me, moreover, that, as it had already been decided that Mr. Erskine was to be disavowed, and as that decision had been made public through the board of trade, I could not hope to prevent that disavowal, and that with my imperfect knowledge of facts, it might be worse than useless by labored discussion to attempt it.

"With these impressions I could do little more than manifest my concern that conciliatory arrangements between the American secretary of state and his majesty's accredited minister at Washington, acting in consequence and professing to act in pursuance of orders from his court, were not likely to have that effect which was naturally to be expected from them.

"I undertook, however, to declare with confidence that the American government had met Mr. Erskine's proposals in a just and friendly spirit, and with a sincere desire that, while its own honor and essential interests were fairly consulted and maintained, a liberal respect should be shewn for those of Great Britain."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated London, June 6, 1809.

Mr. Canning tells me that the conversation detailed in Mr. Erskine's letters did not, as I had supposed, suggest that the government of the United States would allow it to be understood that British cruisers might stop American vessels attempting to violate the embargo and non-intercourse, continuing as to France, &c. after they should be withdrawn as to Great Britain. They suggested that the U. States would side with the powers revoking its edicts against the power persevering. This Mr. Canning says he considered (although he did not so insist upon it in the recapitulation contained in his instructions to Mr. Erskine) as comprehending what I thought he had represented the actual suggestion to be, and what he supposed I had said to him in an informal conversation, at his house in Briton-street, on the 22nd of January, in an answer to one of his enquiries.

It will, I am sure, occur to you, as the fact is, that the little which I may have thrown out upon that occasion did not look to the admission of Mr. Canning's object into any stipulation between the two countries, and that I viewed it only as a consequence that might, and would, if France persisted in her unjust decrees, grow out of arrangements similar to those offered by us in August last.

Having no longer any authority (as Mr. Canning knew) to speak officially upon that or any other point connected with the orders in council, and being desirous that this government should propose negotiation at Washington, as well concerning the orders as the affair of the Chesapeake, I avoided as much as possible explanations upon details which would be best managed

by the department of state, and endeavored to speak upon what Mr. Canning proposed to me, in such a manner as that without justifying unsuitable expectations on his part, or forgetting what was due to the honor of my own government, I might contribute to produce an effort here towards friendly adjustment.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Smith, dated London, June 9, 1809.

"Mr. Erskine's instructions concerning the orders in council having been laid before the house of commons, are now printed. You will find them in the news, enclosed.

"It is not improbable that when Mr. Canning read these instructions to me, I inferred from the manner in which he ~~threw~~ points stated in the 5th, 6th and 7th paragraphs, are introduced and connected, that they were all considered as suggested by Mr. Erskine's report of his conversations with Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Smith: whether I was led by any other cause into the mistake of supposing that the third (as well as the first and second) was so suggested, I am not sure; and it is not very material.

"Mr. Canning's misconception of some informal observations from me in January last, has been in part mentioned in my letter of the 6th inst. But the published instructions shew, what I had not collected from hearing them read, that he understood me to have stated 'that the American government was itself aware that wit out an enforcement, by the naval power of Great Britain, of the regulations of America with respect to France those regulations must be altogether nugatory.' It cannot be necessary to inform you that in this, as in the other particulars alluded in my last letter, I have been misapprehended.

"I ought to mention the strong and direct charge against the American government, of 'manifest partiality' to France, introduced without any qualities or management of expression, into a paper which Mr. Erskine was authorized to communicate in extenso to you, did not strike me when that paper was read to me by Mr. Canning."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated June 23d, 1809.

"I had an interview yesterday with Mr. Canning.

"In conversing upon the first of the conditions, upon the obtaining of which Mr. Erskine was to promise the repeal of the British orders in council, and a special mission, I collected from what was said by Mr. Canning, that the exemption of Holland from the effect of our embargo and non-intercourse would not have been much objected to by the British government, if the government of the United States had been willing to concede the first condition, subject to that exemption. Mr. Canning observed that the expedient of an actual blockade of Holland had occurred to them as being capable of meeting that exemption; but that Mr. Erskine had obtained no pledge, express or implied, or in any form, that we would enforce our non-intercourse system against France and her dependencies; that our actual system would, if not re-enacted or continued as to France, terminate with the present session of Congress; that for aught that appeared to the contrary in your correspondence with Mr. Erskine, or in the president's proclamation, the embargo and non-intercourse laws might be suffered without any breach of faith to expire, or might even be repealed immediately, notwithstanding the perseverance of France in her Berlin and other edicts; and that Mr. Erskine had in truth secured nothing more, as the consideration of the recall of orders in council, than the renewal of American intercourse with G. Britain.

Upon the second of the conditions mentioned in Mr. Erskine's instructions I made several remarks. I stated that it had no necessary connection with the principal subject; that it had lost its importance to G. Britain by the reduction of almost all the colonies of her enemies; that Batavia was understood not to be affected by it; that it could not apply to Guadaloupe (the only other unconquered colony) since it was admitted that we were not excluded from trade with Guadaloupe in peace; that I did not know what the government of the U. States would upon sufficient inducements consent to do upon this point; but that it could scarcely be expected to give the implied sanction, which this condition called upon it to give, to the rule of the war of 1756, without any equivalent or reciprocal stipulation whatsoever. Mr. Canning admitted that the second condition had no necessary connection with the orders in council, and he intimated that they would have been content to leave the subject of it to the

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Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22.

The Vice-President of the United States arrived at Washington on Sunday last.

Prices Current at Cadiz.—Flour 10 dolls. per barrel; rice 7 dolls. cwt.; beans 3 50 per barrel; pipe staves 170 per m. bbl. do. 80; beef 15 per barrel; pork 16; beeswax 45 cents. The above prices are on board free of charges.

The following is a correct outline of the bill from the committee on foreign relations respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France; and for other purposes.

The 1st section prohibits all public vessels belonging to G. Britain or France from entering the harbors of the U. States, subject to certain specified exceptions.

The 2d section prescribes to the punishment of those who shall aid the infraction of this provision.

The 3d section prohibits all vessels sailing under the flag of G. Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen of either, from entering the harbors of the United States.

The 4th section prohibits the importation into the United States of goods from Great Britain or Ireland, and France, and their colonies; or of goods from any foreign port which have the growth, produce or manufacture of G. Britain or France; unless in vessels owned wholly by citizens of the United States.

The above provisions to take immediate effect.

The 5th section prohibits after the 15th of April next, the importation of goods from Great Britain and France and their colonies unless imported directly therefrom.

The 6th 7th and 8th sections, fix penalties to the infraction of these provisions.

The 9th section authorizes the President in case either France or Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, so that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, to declare the same by proclamation, after which the prohibitions of this act on the commerce of the nation so doing shall cease.

The 11th section repeals the act to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act entitled an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes.

The 12th section limits this act to the end of the next session of congress.]

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Extracts from the Journal of the House of Delegates.

MONDAY, December 11.

The committee for courts of justice have according to order, had under their consideration a petition to them referred, and have come to the following resolution thereupon:

RESOLVED, As the opinion of this committee, That the petition of Ann Elliot Mackey, widow and relict and administratrix of Robert Mackey, deceased, and guardian of the children of the said deceased, praying that an act may pass authorizing the sale of a certain tract of land, lying in the county of Fairfax, whereof the said Robert Mackey died seized and intestate, and an application of the proceeds thereof for the benefit of the petitioner and the children of the deceased, is reasonable.

The committee of propositions and grievances, have, according to order, had under their consideration, petitions to them referred, and have come to the following resolutions thereupon:

1. **RESOLVED,** as the opinion of this committee, That the petition of sundry inhabi-

ants of Frederick, praying that a law may pass incorporating trustees of an academy in said town, is reasonable.

2. **RESOLVED,** as the opinion of this committee, That the petition of sundry owners of land and residents at the court-house of Fauquier county, praying that a law may pass establishing a town at said court-house is reasonable.

3. **RESOLVED,** as the opinion of this committee, That the petition of Richard P. Richardson and Wm. P. Richardson, praying the establishment of a town on their lands in the county of Fauquier, is reasonable.

ORDERED, That leave be given to bring in a bill "to amend the act, entitled an act to organize and establish a superior court of law in each county of this commonwealth."

and that Messrs. Thompson, Craig, Byars, Ward, Ingles, Goodson, Johnson, (of Giles) and Shannon, do prepare and bring in the same.

ORDERED, That leave be given to bring in a bill "to incorporate a company to establish a turnpike from Fredericksburg to Swift Run Gap;" and that Messrs. R. Stanford, Crutchfield, Green, Rutherford, Milroy, Bryan, Steickler, Madeira, Simon, Claypool, and Meriwether, do prepare and bring in the same.

The London Statesman of the 2d ult. contains the proceedings of the French Conservative Senate, on the 3d of Oct. consisting of an address to the Arch-chancellor of the empire, and a report made to the emperor by the minister of war, Sept. 15, previous to the peace of Austria. One passage in this document deserves notice. After speaking of a previous determination to assemble it in the interior of France, whatever might be the complexion of affairs, the Youth of France; it is added that "The temporary dereliction of this system would be productive of some danger to the empire." &c.

The minister of war further observes, that "The English ministers who preceded the members of the present government, a more able set of men than the latter, were convinced that every serious attempt on the continent, on the part of the English, is a step toward general peace." Every man of good sense may predict a general peace to be near at hand, if the English persist in a continental contest."

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 21.

[Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.]

Mr. Poindexter reported a bill extending the jurisdiction of territorial courts, and for other purposes. Read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Tuesday.

Several petitions of a private and local nature presented and referred.

Mr. Johnson reported a bill for the relief of John M. Stout. Read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday next.

Mr. Morrow from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate for laying out and establishing a road from Cumberland in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio, reported the bill without amendment. Referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

Mr. Southard reported a bill for making permanent the act prescribing the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections, and for compelling the attendance of witnesses in such cases. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house on Tuesday.

A report from the Secretary of War was announced—Some conversation took place respecting the reading and printing of this report. Mr. Newton was opposed to the reading or printing this report. Mr. Gardner wished it printed. Mr. Lewis thought it ought to be read at least, and if it was not proper to have it read publicly let the galleries be cleared, and read it to the house only. Mr. Talmadge was of the same opinion. The question for reading was finally

ad by the Speaker.

Mr. Troup moved that the report be printed.

Mr. Upham joined with Mr. Troup, and wished it might be printed.

Mr. Tallmadge was opposed to the printing, as he thought we ought not to declare by a solemn act of the nation the complete state of our fortifications; especially as it was hinted by gentleman that we are on the eve of a war with England. It was carried that the paper be not printed. Referred to the committee on fortifications.

Mr. Love presented a resolution to instruct the committee on the District of Columbia, to enquire into the expediency of amending the act for establishing a turnpike company in the county of Alexandria in the District of Columbia. Adopted.

Mr. Rhea called up the resolutions from the senate—the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair.

Mr. Emmatt proceeded in his observations, and went through the correspondence between Mr. Smith and Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Gholson spoke in favor of the resolution.

[Mr. Gholson was on the floor when our reporter closed his letter.]

[This day's proceedings to be continued.]

Wilmington, (Delaware) Dec. 16.

The grand jury of New-Castle county have presented James A. Bayard and Nicholas Van Dyke, for neglecting to attend in Congress. The following is a copy of the presentment:

"The grand inquest of the state of Delaware and the body of New-Castle county, being engaged in the business severally brought before them, and reflecting as in duty bound by their oaths and affirmations, on the causes productive of injury to their fellow-citizens, (their opinion that the present being a critical period in the political affairs of our country, and one which requires the united wisdom of all the members of the national legislature, to avoid or provide a remedy for the evils which threaten the U. States) under these circumstances they consider it highly improper that those who are chosen to represent this state in the councils of the union should withdraw their services, sacrificing by that means the interest of this state, and affording an example which, if permitted to become general, would eventually cause the destruction of that constitution which is our boast, and with it those liberties which we hope to deliver unimpaired to posterity."

KID SHCES & ERMINE.

A N elegant assortment of MURRAY'S Kid and Vorocece Shores, and a quantity of Wild Ermine, are just received.

E. GILMAN.

Dec. 22 ec3t

Philadelphia Shoes.

THE subscriber has just received by Capt. Elwood, a general assortment of Philadelphia SHOES, which he offers for sale on the lowest terms for cash, at his store next door to Mr. Johnson the hatter.

Thomas M. Davis.

December 22. 3t

NOTICE.

AT the request of the Brethren of Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22, a CHARITY SERMON will be delivered at the Episcopal Church, on SUNDAY next, in anticipation of their annual festival. The members are requested to meet at the lodge room precisely at ten o'clock, a. m. from whence the Lodge will move in procession, with such visiting brethren as may be in town precisely at ten o'clock.

By order,

Wm. H. Parry, Sec'y.

N. B. There will be no service in the Presbyterian Church on the forenoon of that day.

December 21. 3t

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years,

THAT valuable property commonly called Jones's Point, now occupied by Jonathan Browning—Also, the Marsh and Hills adjacent. The terms will be made known by Dr. Stephen Cooke, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

The subscriber having been informed the JOSIAH BROWNING has committed various depredations on the point, that he has sold the stone which surrounded it, and the soil itself, gives notice to those who have been engaged in this honorable traffic, that a repetition of it will inevitably subject them to the penalties of the law.

John R. Cooke.

December 16. 45th law

pure discussion and arrangement.

Upon the third condition I said a very few words. I re-stated what I had thrown out upon the matter of it in an informal conversation in January, and expressed my regret that it should have been misapprehended. Mr. Canning immediately said that he was himself of opinion that the idea upon which that condition turns could not well find its way into a stipulation; that he had nevertheless, believed it proper to propose the condition to the United States;—that he should have been satisfied with the rejection of it; and that the consequence would have been that they should have intercepted the commerce to which it referred; if any such commerce should be attempted."

CHARLESTON, December 13.

Arrived, ship William & Henry, Hudson, Newport, 13 days. On Saturday last, in lat. 35 29, long. 75 50, fell in with the wreck of the sloop Thetis, Taber, from New-Bedford, bound to Savannah, and took off from it, the captain, and Messrs. A. F. Faber, Braddock & Clifford, Amos Willy, and Thomas Snow, being the only survivors out of 34 souls, who were on board that vessel. The Thetis had sailed from New-Bedford on the 16th of November—about 7 o'clock in the evening of the 23d, being then in lat. 34 8, long. 67 30, it blowing a gale, the sloop was upset by the sudden shifting of the wind, or what is commonly termed a white squall—12 of the persons on board were washed from the vessel, and instantly met a watery grave; the captain and 11 others, however, clung to the wreck, which lay in the same situation, upon her beam ends for 48 hours, during which time two out of the twelve who had adhered to the wreck, perished through the severity of the weather, being unable to sustain the hardships to which they were exposed. After much exertion and peril the survivors succeeded, by cutting away the rigging in righting the vessel; but she was still full of water and scarcely rising above its surface. In this dreary condition they continued until the seventh day, when a sea struck the wreck and swept nine out of the ten into the sea; capt. Taber who was amongst those washed off, fortunately regained the vessel, as did likewise three others, but the other five sunk from their view and were never seen more. These unfortunate men, after being a second time thus providentially saved, continued upon the wreck for ten days longer, being in all 17 days from the time when the sloop upset; during which time they subsisted upon raw potatoes and some wine—when they were fortunately discovered and taken off by capt. Hudson, from whom, and the passengers on board, they received the most kind and humane attention. Among the persons who perished, were Messrs. Nathaniel and Samuel Proctor, and Samuel Wing merchants, the rest of the persons lost were mostly artisans, who were going to Georgia to work during the winter.

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To be hired for the ensuing year,
Eight or ten valuable NEGROES, belonging to the Preston estate, consisting of men, women, and girls; among them a good cook, washer and ironer, and several good house-servants.

Frances Alexander, Adm'r.

Some Valuable Slaves,
Belonging to the estate of Edward Carter, deceased, will be offered at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at Hay Market, in the county of Prince-William. They will be sold in families and for cash.

E. Brooke,
Administrator with the will annexed,
of Edward Carter.

November 11—13. ec34t

PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold on the 29th day of this month, if fair, if not the next fair day, unless disposed of at private sale.

A Two Story Brick House,
On Water street, adjoining the property of Captain Hamilton, and Mr. Harper's Rope Walk. For terms apply to the

PRINTER.

December 7.

PRINTING in all its va-

rious branches, handsomely ex-

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by
HAMILTON'S
CELEBRATED WORM DESTROYING
LOZENGES.

(Selected from a very numerous list.)
ARE presented as indubitable proof of the
excellence and safety of this valuable specific,
for destroying worms in the human stomach
and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Bal-
timore street, two doors above south Gay-
street.

I have a son six years of age, who for four
years past, has been generally in a very un-
healthy state, particularly in summer; fre-
quently afflicted with alarming convulsion
fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast,
his breath foetid, and almost constant itching
at the nose was excited, with other alarming
symptoms. During the course of the above
period, the advice and attendance of three of
the most eminent physicians in Baltimore
were successively procured. Each of these
gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be
the cause of the child's disorder, and exhaust-
ed his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink
root, steel filings, with a variety of other me-
dicines, were administered without the least
success. It was once pronounced impossible
for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your Worm Destroying Lo-
zenges, but with many others did not think
highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentle-
man of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. Moore,
auctioneer) in whose family they had been
used with good effect, advised me to make
trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a
dose agreeable to directions, which soon ex-
pelled eight large worms, some of them a-
bout eight inches in length; a second dose
brought away four more of similar size; a
third dose being administered, no worms ap-
peared. The child recovered and now enjoys
a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 47, Walke-
street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore
voluntarily maketh oath that the following
statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three
children, a boy of seven, and two girls the one
five, and the other three years of age were
taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a
common fever, as I then supposed; but was
soon convinced the disorder was caused by
worms. They were frequently troubled with
convulsion fits, and violent startings in their
sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and
purging, particularly the youngest. I made
immediate application to a physician of the
first reputation, and his medicines were ad-
ministered with a confidence of success, which
only increased our disappointment. The
children grew daily worse, and I was absolute-
ly without hopes of their recovery. The
youngest soon appeared almost devoid of ani-
mation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this
world. In this distressing moment I was told
that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges
had performed many cures in cases equally
desperate. I immediately purchased a box,
and gave each of them a dose, which in a few
hours produced the most desirable effects.—
The eldest voided a great number of very
large worms, and the second thousands of
small ones, many of them not a quarter of an
inch—in the youngest they seemed to be con-
sumed, and had the appearance of skin and
slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable
to the paper of directions, and they all speed-
ily recovered a good state of health, which
they still enjoy, though 5 months have nearly
elapsed, since they were on the borders of
the grave, and the death of the whole seemed
to be inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of Septem-
ber, 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5 1806.

TO H. LEE.

Some time last spring I was afflicted with
loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever,
and great debility, so that I could scarcely
walk. In this distressing situation I took
many things, but without benefit. An ac-
quaintance in the country sent me to pro-
cure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosi-
ty prompted me to read the directions, where
I found my complaint exactly described by
the doctor. I immediately sent for another
box of the Lozenges, and took one dose,
which brought away a large quantity of
worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encou-
raged by this, I took another dose, which
was attended with the happiest effects, as it
relieved me entirely, and am now in a better
state of health than for a considerable time
ago, and about the seat—convulsions,
epileptic fits, and sometimes a privation of
speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loath-
ing food and sometimes voracious—purging
with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large
and hard belly—pains and sickness at the sto-
mach—nausea in the head and thighs, with
tremulousness of spirits—slow fever, with small
and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy coun-
tenance, and sometimes the face bloated and
red.

Persons afflicted with any of the above
symptoms, should have immediate recourse
to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges,
which have been constantly attended with
success in all complaints similar to those above
described.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head ache, foul stomach, and
for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no
remedy has been discovered superior to
LEE'S HAHN'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
Which for 10 years past have been attend-
ed with the greatest success. The testimony
of many respectable persons in our southern
sea ports has been adduced who have reason
to believe that a timely use of this salutary
remedy during the prevalence of malignant
fevers, has preserved their health after ex-
periencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years I have been in
the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills,
prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever
colds, head ache, or costiveness have render-
ed medicine necessary; in these cases a sin-
gle dose has uniformly removed my head
ache, and has generally been found sufficient
to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken
on its first appearance. Induced by the be-
nefit I have received, I have for years past
recommended them to many of my friends,
and I have the pleasure to inform you, they
have invariably succeeded in removing the
above complaints.

Yours,

WM. DEVENNY,

ITCH CURED.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch, a
certain cure by once using; Hamilton's Lo-
zenges; Hamilton's Elixir, for Coughs; the
celebrated Antibilious Pills; Hamilton's Es-
sence of Mustard, for the Rheumatism;
Tooth-Ache Drops; Hamilton's Grand Re-
storative for Debility.

TAKE NOTICE.—That imitations
of the above medicines are for sale in this
town—therefore please to apply only to Jas.
Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King-street, Alexn.
who has long been sole agent for the sale of
the genuine preparations. As a further secu-
rity against imposition, each genuine article
has on its outside wrapper, the signature of
Hannah Lee,

Widow of the late Proprietor

July 31.

For Rent or Sale,

A Bake-house & Dwelling-houses.

THAT Bake House and Dwelling House
situate at the corner of Water and Oronoko
streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew
Jamieson. Possession may be had the first
day of January next.

ALSO,

That Square, or two acres of ground, with
the improvements thereon, situate on Wash-
ington street, between Oronoko and Pendle-
ton streets, whereon my family at present
live. Immediate possession may be had.

John Dundas.

November 17.

dlw&coff

Just Received

And for sale by James Kennedy, sen. Book-
seller, King-street,

Gentlemen and Lady's Pocket Almanacs,
in plain and Morocco bindings, for the year
1810.

AND

Johnson's Virginia and Farmer's Alma-
nacs for do. containing a variety of useful and
entertaining matter—by the dozen or other-
wise.

ALSO,

Dr. Hooper's Physicians Vademecum—
just published—a very useful Manual for
young gentlemen of the faculty. Price 112
cents.

Dr. Rees's Medical Guide.
Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Eliza Car-
ter.

Blair's Lectures on Rhetorick and the
Belles Lettres.

Adams's Roman Antiquities.
Complete Farrier (new edition.)
Misses' Magazine—2 vols.

Porten's Lectures on St. Matthew.
Dr. Newcome's Harmony of the Evange-
lists.

Mrs. West's Letters to a Young Man.
Cowper's Poems and Task—separate, ele-
gant miniature editions.

Mediator's Kingdom, not of this World.
37 and half cents

December 7.

coff

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, 19th Dec. 1809.

THE Stockholders in this institution are
hereby notified, that an election of fifteen di-
rectors, will be held at the court house in A-
lexandria, on Monday the 15th day of Janu-
ary next, ensuing.

By order,

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'y.

Mr. Davis, of Richmond, will insert
the above advertisement in his paper once a
week till the 15th of January.

Notice is hereby given

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,
THAT an election will be held at the court
house in this town, on the third Monday in
January next, for the purpose of choosing nine
Directors for the ensuing year, agreeably to
charter.

By order of the President and Directors,
Gurden Chapin, Cash.

The bank will be shut on the 25th
instant, being Christmas Day. Notes in-
tended to be offered for discount, must be
lodged at bank on Saturday before 12 o'clock,
but dated on Monday the 25th.
December 19.

coff

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809.

Ordered: That the administrator of Joseph
Harper, deceased, do insert the following
advertisement three times in each week for
four weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Ga-
zette.

Teste,

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria coun-
ty, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained
from the Orphan's Court of said county, let-
ters of administration on the personal estate
of Joseph Harper, late of the county aforesaid
decd, all persons having claims against said
deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the
same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-
scriber on or before the 8th day of June next,
or they may by law be excluded from all be-
nefit of said estate, and those indebted there-
to are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 8th day of De-
cember, 1809.

Wm. Harper, Adm'r.

Of Joseph Harper.

December 8

Pinkerton's Collection of Voy- ages and Travels,

Forming a complete History of the Origin and
Progress of Discovery by Sea and Land,
from the most authentic Sources.

THE first number of this valuable Work
is just come to hand and is ready for
inspection at the store of the subscriber, in
King-street, and with Mr. Triplett, at the
coffee-house.

Fully aware of the impositions that have
been practised upon the public by strangers
soliciting subscriptions from distant places;
the Editors invite their examination of a
Work perhaps the most useful, entertaining as
well as extensive in its kind that has ever
been undertaken in any country. And they
flatter themselves that the American will by
no means shrink from a comparison with the
London edition, tho' offered at six dollars
per Vol. less.

This number may be considered as a fair
specimen of the execution of the work, and
will be left a short time for examination, before
the 2d number is put to press. After this the
subscription will be raised to \$2 25 each num-
ber; and but a few more copies printed than
are sufficient to supply the subscribers, that
the early patrons of this valuable Work may
have a decided advantage—subsequent appli-
cations may therefore come too late.

It is also the intention of the Editors to an-
nex to the last number a complete list of the
names of the subscribers as the patrons and
encouragers of useful knowledge, the arts
and literature of the United States.

Subscriptions are received by the subscri-
er.

James Kennedy, sen.

December 5.

coff

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of
trust to him from Mr. William Hodgson, dat-
ed on the 10th day of November, in the year
1808, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr.
John Hopkins—will, on the first day of Fe-
bruary next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of
that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day
at the same hour, proceed to sell, at the
court-house, in Alexandria, at public auc-
tion, to the highest bidder, for ready money
three thousand acres of LAND, situate on
the left fork of Big Sandy Creek, which
land was, at the time of the grants for the
same, in the county of Monongalia, in the
state of Virginia.

The above tracts of land were granted by
the state of Virginia, to John Allison by three
several patents containing respectively one
thousand acres, and bearing date on the first
day of October, 1784, which land has been
since duly conveyed to the said William
Hodgson by deed dated 2d of August, 1790.

Edmund J. Lee, Trustee.

Nov. 27.

coff

TO RENT,

A three story Brick Dwelling House on
the corner of Washington and Prince streets,
at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Jacob.

ALSO,

A WAREHOUSE, they will be let together
or separately. Possession will be given on
the first of November next. For terms ap-
ply to Mr. P. Triplett.

Edmund Denney.

October 10.

coff

Valuable Property for Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed executed to the
subscribers on the 11th day of August, 1804,
by the late Robert T. Hoge, Esq. in trust for
certain purposes thereby expressed, they will
proceed to sell at public auction, at the Cor-
tee House, in the town of Alexandria, on the
first Monday in March next, the following
valuable Property, viz.

One Lot of Ground in the
said town of Alexandria, lying eastward of
Union and between Duke and Wolfe streets,
with a Wharf extended from the same into
the river: This lot fronts feet on the
Potomac.

One other Lot, situated on
Water street, between Prince and Duke
streets, and fronting about 27 feet on Water-
street. This lot is handsomely enclosed and
there is a very productive garden upon it.
The undivided Moiety of the following Prop-
erty, all situated in the said town of Alexan-
dria, to wit—

One Moiety of the Property
on which the said R. T. Hoge lately resided,
situated at the corner of Prince and Water-
streets, and fronting feet or there-
abouts on Water, and feet on Prince
streets. On this property there are exten-
sive Brick Buildings, forming a large and
well finished Dwelling House & three Stores,
with all necessary out houses, a pump in the
yard and an excellent garden.

A. I. S. C.

The undivided Moiety of a
House and Lot situated at the corner of Wa-
ter and Duke streets, fronting feet on
Water, and feet on Duke. This prop-
erty is subject to an annual ground rent of
ever of sixty one and ar half dollars.

The whole of the above property except
the last is free of encumbrance, and will be
shewn at any time to such as desire to be in-
formed about it. The sale will be made on a
credit of 6, 12 and 18 months for approved
indorsed notes, negotiable at the bank of Alex-
andria.

Charles Simms,
Thomas Swann,
R. Harrison.

Nov. 30

505 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WISH TO SELL the above quantity of
LAND, situated near the road leading
from Georgetown to Alexandria, and about
an equal distance from each town.

This property is fully one half covered with
wood, which will render it an advisable pur-
chase, on the terms that I will sell it.

George H. Terrett, Esq. will shew the
land to any gentleman who wishes to see it,
and will give the necessary information.

George H. Chapman.

December 16.

coff

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust
from Samuel Bailey to us, for the purpose of
securing the payment of certain debts to Wm
Ham Wilson, surviving administrator of Cam-
berland Wilson, deceased, and to Benjamin
Boots, we will offer at public sale, for cash
on the 19th day of March next, at the front
door of the court-house, in Fairfax county,
a TRACT OF LAND, in the said county,
described in the deed as situated on Occoquan
Creek, adjoining to the town of Colchester,
and devised to the said Samuel Bailey by his
father William Bailey—supposed to contain
four hundred acres.

Thomas Harrison, jun.

R. I. Taylor.

December 8.

coff

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber liv-
ing on Trammell's Run, about twelve miles
from Alexandria, on the Leesburg road, at
Friday night the first of December, a SOL-
REL MARE, about 13 and a half hands high,
very compact built and with fold, branded on
each jaw and each shoulder with W I, has a
handsome star in her forehead, likewise a
small black spot just behind the saddle. Her
tail as big as a fifteen pence piece. She has a long
switch tail, and when in bridle carries it very
low, she naturally trots but can be made to
pace a little, she will be seven years old next
spring, her brands at present are not very
plain in consequence of her long hair, but
will be easily perceived when she sheds her
coat. I suppose she was taken for the pur-
pose of running as she is remarkable for
I will give the above reward for the mare or
thief, or Ten Dollars for the mare and
reasonable expences.

John Henderson.

December 9.

lawd

JOHN R. COOKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (MARTINSON'S)
PRACTISES in the Inferior and Superior
Courts of the counties of Berkeley and
Jefferson, and in the Superior Court of Law
down.

December 12.

lawd

VOL X

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Variety of

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Wanted to

A NEGRO

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